THE NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED

ssage apply to
EDWARD K. COLLINS,
No 56 Wall street, N. Y.

Splendid Schemes for January, 1868.

GREAGRY & MAURY, Managers

\$37,500 | Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

Class A, for 1858.

\$50,000 1

Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

3 prizes of 7, 7,000 & &c. &c. &c.

Tickets \$15—halves \$7 50—quarters \$3.75—eighths \$1.87%.

Certificates of packages of 25 whole tickets \$4.00 & 25 half do 150 & 25 agarter do 150 & 25 eighth do 150 & 2

\$36,000 I Lottery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

\$75,000 | 1 splendid 15,000 | 1 do 15,000 | 1 do 15,000 | 100 do 10,000 | 113 do 10,000 | &c.,

\$65,000 ! STATE OF DELAWARE, Class H, for 1858.

&c. &c. &c. Ac. Tickets \$20—haives \$10—quarters \$5—eighths \$2 50.

\$35,500 ! httery for the benefit of the STATE OF DELAWARE,

Washington Insurance Company.

THIS Company is now prepared to receive applications for insurance on buildings, merchandise, &c., at the city rates, without any charge for policy, at their office, come ath street and Penn, avenue, over the Washington City Saving

NOMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction

COMPLETION of Panama Railroad.—Reduction of fare to California.—United States mail steamships leave New York for Aspirwall on the att and 20th of cach month, connecting with mall steamers from Panama to San Francisco.

These steamers from Panama to San Francisco.
These steamships have been inspected and approved by the Navy Department, and guaranty speed and safety.

The Panama railroad (47 miles long) is now completed from ocean to ocean, and is crussed in 3 or 4 hours. The baggage of passengers are checked in New York through to San Francisco, and passengers are unharked at Fanama by steamer at the company's expense. The money paid in New York covers all expenses of the trip.

Reserver steamers are kept in port in New York, Panama, and San Francisco, to prevent detention in case of accident, so that the route is contraint weighted.

CHARLES MACKAY.—The Poems and other works of this distinguished author for sale at TAYLOR & MAURY'S Pec 29—31 Bookstore non; this street.

P. J. BUCKEY, Agent, Wilmington, Delaware

Benj. Beall.

JAMES C. McGUIRE, President

aber lottery-12 drawn ballots

STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London. B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO.,

## CITY OF WASHINGTON, FRIDAY MORNING, JANUARY 8, 1858.

United States Agricultural Society. SIXTH ANNUAL MEETING.

THE United States Agricultural Society will hold

business required by the constitution of the society will be transacted.

Officers and members of the society are respectfully notified to attend, and a cordial invitation is extended to State and other agricultural associations to send delegates, that there may be a general representation of agriculturists "in congress assembled," to protect and enstain their intercets, acting as a majoral organization on such matters pertaining to agriculture as may be deemed appropriate. General representations of agricultural knowledge, are also invited to attend, and to participate in the proceedings.

The published volume of Transactions for 1557, containing reports of the trail of respers and inowers at Syracase, and of the grand annual exhibition at Louisville, will be delivered to members of the society at the finnul meeting.

Important agricultural topics will be publicly discussed, after introductory remarks by eminent scientific and practical agriculturists. Among them will be: "The Chinese augar-cane;" "The necessity of having a more perfect knowledge of the mineral necessities of our own crops developed;" Meteorological observations for the benefit of agriculture; "The improved Kentucky sheep;" "Agricultural colleges and farm schools;" and "The agricultural politics of our country."

Public notice will be given of the time when the discussion of each

ested in the cause of sprisoliumal improvement are invited to cat when in Washington city. Agricultural newspapers directed to the secretary will be there placed on file for public inspection, and con tributions of agricultural implements or machinery, if sent free of expense, will be placed on exhibition. Gentlemen who may wish to become life members of the society can do so by paying or remitting ten dollars to the treasurer, Hou, B. French, Washington city. This will entitle them, without any further payments, to the full privileges of membership—among these are: free admission to all exhibitions of the society, the annual volumes of published Transactions, and the large and elegant diploma.

MARSHALL P. WILDER, President.

BEN. PERLEY POORS, Secretary.

Collector's Office,

NOTIGE is hereby given to all persons who have not paid their taxes for the present year, and to all who are in arrears for previous years, that at the expiration of sixty days from this date, or as soon thereafter as the advertisement can be prepared, all property on which the taxes may remain unpaid will be advertised and sold for the taxes, as the law enjoins.

Those who do not wish to be put to the heavy expense attendant on the advertisement and sale are requested to pay in season.

Nov 7—sodt.lan6.

Winter Term.-Instruction in French. MONSIEUR E. MASSE returns thanks for the patronage bitherto afforded him, and gives notice that the winter term will commence on Tuesday, the lat of December. He is also desirous to form a class of not less than ten and not more than

Hon. I. Toncey, Secretary of the Navy, Washington Rev. George D. Cummins, Rev. Snith Pyne, P. R. Fendslif, ssq., Rev. R. Cleveland Coxe, of Baltimore, Rt. Rev. Bishop T. M. Clark, D. D., Providence, Rt. Rev. Bishop T. C. Brownell, D. D. Hartford, Conne Hon. T. A. Green, New Bedford. Rev. Charles Lowe. Hon, T. A. Green, New Bedford, Rev. Charles Lowe, Rev. Charles H. Brigham, Taunton, Rev. T. W. Snow,

FOR SALE, on reasonable terms, a commodious OR SALIG, OR reasonable terms, a commodious and substantially built brick dwelling louise, with back hulding attached, in Franklin row, which is one of the most beautiful and desirable locations in Washington. The house contains twelve rooms and two cellars; bath rooms, lot and cold water, gas, ke; and has a stable for three borsos, carriage-house, with servants' rooms above; cow-house, wood-house, and choice fruit trees. The house will be sold withor without the two valuable building lots adjoining.

Apply at No. 512 (2d story) 7th street, to

POLLARD WEBB.

POLLARD WEBB,

their incomes must be doubled.—The undersigned has lavent and obtained letters patent from the United States for the ar-ingement and combination of machinery for converting seed cotton to yarns by one combinous process, from the gin through the va-ous preparation and spinning machinery, until it is ready for sup-

Georgetown, D. C.

Georgetown, D. C.

This large boarding and day school for young laties, so long and favorably known as conducted by Miss L.

S. English, is now under the direction of Miss M. J. Harrover, principal, assisted by a corps of competent and experienced teachers in every department of learning.

Members of Congress and othors whose duties call them to Washington may place their daughters or wards here under their own supervision, as many have been accusioned to do—the graduates of this seminary representing enarly every State in the Union.

For particulars address

Principal of the Georgetown Female Seminary, Sep 12—cotf

Georgetown, D. C.

THE LAST LOT THIS SEASON.—We open this morning the Last pt of those very superior black and other clocks for ladies that we shall have this season.

In point of style, material, trimming, and fluish they are considered the very best make ever offered in this market.

Black cloths, ribbed and plain, thick and thin, and real black Lyon's silk velvets, all widths, for ladies' clocks and basques, probably the largest and cheapest lot in the Betrict.

200 dozen ladies' real Paris kid gloves, all colors and sizes.

One price puly, marked in plain figures; hence no purchaser is overcharged.

PERRY & BROTHER.

PERRY & IROTHER,
"Central Stores," west building,
opposite Centre Mark

C. Gautier's French Restaurant. N soliciting your patronage for the coming sea-son, I respectfully call your attention to my present unsurpassed littles of business, having made arrangements to supply the test dimers, balls, and parties, at a few hours' notice, on the most sonable terms, with everything pertaining to the most fashionable

My house presents advantages that cannot be surpassed, if equallentire dimers and dessert furnished without any trouble to yourse

Dec 6-2w3taw

DIVERNOIS HOTEL, Pennsylvania Avenue, between Seventeenth and Eighte

This establishment is newly furnished and arranged on the most m ern and improved principle, with private apartments for either ladies or gentlemen. The bar a supplied with the choicest of wines and liquors. Game and other delicacies in season.

Rot and cold lunch from 11 o'clock, a. m., until 12, m.

Nov 22—tf

> EBBITT HOUSE. J. H. FREEMAN.

F street, between 13th and 14th streets, WASHINGTON, D. C. THIS popular and fashionable hotel has been thoroughly repaired and furnished with new and superior furnitur it contains over one hundred rooms, and has all the requisites of

the contains eyer one numerical rooms, and it is the call rooms of the railroad depot and steamboat landing at every arrival for the conveyance of passengers and baggage to the hotel.

POR SALE—A valuable and pleasant pew in St. John's Church. Inquire of Anthony Hyde, eq., at larges & Co.'s Banking House.

WHITE COLORED KID GLOVES, from 60 to 75 cents.—Just received a superior lot of kid gloves, which we will dispose of at the unusual low prices—60 cents to 75 cents. Water entire a large stack out hand and desire to ran them off. Buyers will find them to be a good, reliable glove.

WALL, STEPHENS, & CO.,
Dec 25.—Lw 322 Penn. avenue, between 9th and 10th six.

MUSCOVITE BEAVER CLOTH, VERY THICK nd fine, a superior article for warm overcoats, with all other cloths for over and dress coats.

of gents' travelling shawls, or "mauda."

cice only, marked in plain figures.

PERRY & RROTHER,

Central Stores, west building,

opposite the Centre Market.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Thirty-Fifth Congress-First Session.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 7, 1858. SENATE.

Hon. D. L. Yulke, from the State of Florida, appeared Hon. D. D. Telker, from the control of the credentials of Hon. James Mr. EVANS presented the credentials of Hon. James H. Hannosp, elected a semator by the legislature of the State of South Carolina to fill the vacancy occasioned by the death of Hon. A. P. Butler; which were read; and Mr. H. having appeared, the oath prescribed by the constitution was administered to him, and he took his seat

Mr. SEWARD presented a petition of citizens of Canan-daigua, in the State of New York, praying for the adop-tion of some practical measure by which the people of the North may co-operate with the people of the South in the extinguishment of slavery, by making a fair and honorable compensation to the slave-owners for the full value of their slaves; which was ordered to lie on the

Mr. DIXON presented the petition of Samuel Colt, praying an extension of his patent for an improvem in fire-arms; which was referred to the Committee

Patents and the Patent Office.

Mr. KING presented a memorial of citizens of New York, praying that the public lands may be laid out in farms and granted free of cost to actual settlers who are ssed of other lands; which was referred to the Mr. WILSON presented a petition of Charles Fairban

and others, praying an extension of the pension laws which was referred to the Committee on Pensions. Mr. POLK presented the petition of Joseph Hardy and Alton Long, praying the return of rent collected by agents of the United States for the working of mines not the property of the United States; which was referred to REPORTS FROM COMMITTEES.

to whom was referred the petition of Craton W. Brant, praying to be allowed bounty land for services in the Mexican war as a mechanic, and also the papers in relation to the claim of William Smith, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to. hich was agreed to.

Mr. FOSTER, from the Committee on Public Lands, to

was referred the resolution of the Academy of Na Sciences in favor of the publication of Dr. John Evan's report of his geological survey of the Territories of Oregon and Washington, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same, and that it be referred to the Committee on Printing; which was agreed

Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was re Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was re-ferred the petition of William B. Davis, praying that the Commissioner of the General Land Office may be required to make a statement showing the Territories acquired since the revolution, and the number of square miles in each, for publication, asked to be discharged from the further consideration of the same; which was agreed to.

Mr. F., from the same committee, to whom was referred
the petition of citizens of the United States praying that the public lands may be laid out in farms for the use of settlers not possessed of other lands, reported it back, and asked to be discharged from the further consideration thereof, as the committee were of opinion that no further legislation on the subject is requisite. The motion was agreed to.
Mr. MALLORY, from the Committee on Naval Affairs

reported a joint resolution to authorize certain officers and men engaged in the scarch for Sir John Franklin to re-ceive certain medals presented to them by the govern-ment of Great Britain; which was read and passed to a

Mr. CLAY, from the Committee on Commerce, report ed a bill authorizing the issue of a register to the barque Jehu, and a bill authorizing the issue of a register to the steamer Fearless; which were severally read and passed to a second reading.

On motion by Mr. KING, a resolution was adopted re

questing the President of the United States to furnish the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, co-pies of the correspondence with, and despatches from, our ministers at the courts of England, France, Switzerland,

on motion by Mr. FOOT, a resolution was adopted requesting the President of the United States to communicate to the Senate, if not incompatible with the public interest, all the official despatches and correspondence of the Hon. Rebert McLane and Hon. Peter Parker, late commissioners in China, with the State Department.

On motion by Mr. TOOMBS, a resolution was adopted direction the Commissioner in the the mittee on Commerce to inquire into the expediency of modifying or repealing the navigation

laws, and report by bill or otherwise.

On motion by Mr. MALLORY, a resolution was adopted directing the Committee on Commerce to inquire as to the expediency of providing for the appointment of inspectors of the hulls and boilers of steamboats in the colction district of the State of Florida.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

Mr. MALLORY asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill to provide for the construction of a court-house, post office, and custom-house at Apalachicola, in the State of Florida, and a bill for the construction of a marine hospital at the same place; which were severally read twice and referred to the Committee on Commerce.

Mr. JONES asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill confirming the location of land warrants under certain Committee on Public Lands.

EMPIRE OF JAPAN. The Senate proceeded to the consideration of the following resolution, which was submitted by Mr. Gwrs several days since:

Resolved, That the Committee on Foreign Relations b instructed to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a minister plenipotentiary to The resolution having been modified, was agreed to as

led, That the Committee on Foreign Relations instructed to inquire into the expediency of making an appropriation by law for the compensation of a minister plenipotentiary to the empire of Japan, and for other

officers of the United States government in Japan.

Mr. MASON remarked that he was not satisfied as to
the expediency of sending a minister plenipotentiary to
Japan; but he had no objection to the committee making

Mr. FOOT submitted the following resolution for con

der J. Atocha, together with the report of the committee and the papers relating to the case.

Mr. HUNTER thought the Senate had no more right to ask a return of papers in this way that had been referred to the Court of Claims than to call upon them for papers which had never been before the Senate. The

proper way would have been to move a reconsideration of the resolution of reference; but, in order to test the sense of the Senate, he would move to lay the present resolution on the table. The motion was agreed to-yeas 27, nays 22-as fol-YEAS—Messrs Allen, Bayard, Biggs, Chandler, Collamer, Davis, Doolittle, Dukkee, Evans, Fessenden, Fitzpatrick, Green, Hamlin, Harlan, Houston, Hunter, Iverson, Johnson of Arkansas, Johnson of Tennessee, King, Pearce, Polk, Sebastian, Stuart, Toombs, Trumbull, and Wade—27.

Wade 27.

NAYS—Messrs. Bell, Benjamin, Broderick, Brown, Clark, Clay, Crittenden, Dixon, Douglas, Fitch, Foot, Foster, Gwin, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pugh, Seward, Simmons, and Thomson of New Jersey—22.

After the consideration of executive business the doors

public interest, to communicate to the Senate the correspondence, instructions, and orders to the United States naval forces on the coast of Central America, connected with the arrest of Wm. Walker and his associates at or near the port of San Juan, in Nicaragua; and, also, to trausmit such further information as he may possess in The message was read. It will be found in another

Mr. MASON moved its reference to the Committee on Foreign Relations, and that it be printed, together with the accompanying documents.

suppress them. This seemed to be the key to the policy on the part of the administration which sent the navy down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationon the part of the administration which down to the coast of Central America, instead of stationing the vessels where they should have been stationed, at the mouth of the Mississippi and on the coast of Alabama. Were this expedition all that it is described to be, it is only a misdemeanor instead of a violation of the neutrality laws. The suspicion that there was an intent to make war against a nation with which we are at peace would have justified the detention of Gen. Walker and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, they could not have lawfully been taken upon the president. detention of Gen. Walker and his men within the limits of the United States, but not their arrest beyond our own limits. As we have no extradition treaty with Nicaragua they could not have lawfully been taken upon her soil, even had they been fugitives from justice. The President has no more power to make such an arrest than any member of Congress. If our neighbors are too weak to protect themselves, we should use all lawful means to prevent our citizens from invading their terrifory; but it is not within the theory of our government to fit out expeditions to catch half a dozen, or a dozen, or one or two ceditions to catch half a dozen, or a dozen, or one or two nundred men, who may choose to leave the United States and land upon their shores. In this respect he thought we were making a great departure from those principles which have heretofore guided the conduct of our govern-ment. If it be the pleasure of Congress to give the President police powers over the high seas, and authorize oim to use the army and navy as a constabulary force, et it be done by the passage of laws to this end. Mr. MASON said that he doubted the expediency of

liscussing this subject without further and more mature leliberation. The President of the United States was apdeliberation. The President of the United States was ap-pointed by the constitution the head of the army and navy, and the laws of the land direct how they are to be used. Without going into any lengthy argument, he thought it clearly incumbent on the President to see that the neutrality laws were faithfully executed.

Mr. CRITTENDEN alluded to the remark of the Presi dent that Commodore Paulding had committed a grav error, and said that according to his own premises such onclusion was altogether illogical; and the conduct o om. P: was as comformable to law as if he had received xpress instructions to do what he did.

Mr. BROWN thought it was a little singular that while

the President disapproved of the arrest of Gen. Walker, yet he at the same time excused that act. The arrest of Gen. Walker was in violation of law; for if Commodore Paulding had a right to make the arrest, his conduct is not only to be excused, but applauded. If he had no legal right to do that act, then the President owes it to the people of the country to condemn it. But if Gen. Walker has been guilly of any violation of law, and has been arcested and brought back to our shores as a fugitive from justice, why is he not put in the clutches of the law Why was he brought to New York, placed in the hands of the marshal, then brought here and delivered into the hands of the Executive, and then set at liberty? Why was he not carried back to Louisiana by the same author ity that arrested bim, and there put upon his trial on this charge of violating the law? Mr. B. went on to say that this was a farce being played out before the American people, which was disreputable to all who were engaged in it. There had been no violation of law. Those who have trumped up this charge against Walker knew that there had been no violation of law. If they believe that he has violated the law, they have been guilty of a dere-liction of duty in not punishing him for it. The fitting out of an expedition in violation of the neutrality laws vas one thing, and the voluntary expatriation of a citizen

vas an altogether different thing.

If General Walker went there, avowing that it was his purpose to endeavor to regain the rights of which he had been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to do. Mr. B. argued that he himself had a right to take been dispossessed, he did no more than he had a right to take his musket upon his shoulder and go and tell the President of the United States and the Secretary of War, and the district attorneys and the marshals everywhere, that he meant to wage war against Nicaragua or any other nattors; and they would have no right to molest him. If one man has that right, two men, or three men, or five hundred men, have it. The mistake was that the administration were intending to punish what the law never meant should be punished—to wit, the intent while in the United States to fit out an expedition beyond the limits of the United States with a hostile purpose towards a nation with which we are at peace. He illustrated this point by a reference to a law which makes it a penal of-fence for a person to go beyond the limits of the District of Columbia with the intention of fighting a duel. Be-

gard for the navy as any other citizen: but if any thing could bring reproach and eternal disgrace upon the navy, it was this precise course of action. First, Commander Chatard lets Walker pass him, and then, seeming to have a glimmering idea that he had mistaken his duty, he undertakes to cover his neglect by resorting to mean and dirty attempts to insult Gen. Walker in his camp, evidently with the to insuit Gen. Walker in his camp, evidently with the intention of provoking him to some act so that he might have an excuse to fire upon him. Then Commodore Paulding comes, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knows he has done, and what it is unnecessary to recapitulate, and writing just such a letter as ought to Paulding comes, a man of ripe years, doing what every one knows he has done, and what it is unnecessary to reapitulate, and writing just such a letter as onght to affix the seal of eternal disgrace upon him. It was a disgrace to the very epauletts which he wears upon his shoulders. It was high time that our naval officers should be confined to the discharge of their duties according to law, for there was too much disposition to exceed the law by one and all of them. And he could not forbear saying that he thought the President would better have discharged his duty to the laws and best interests of the country by pointedly rebuking the lawless act of Commodore Paulding than by excusing it. It would not do for the President to say that Paulding's act was in violation of law, and then wink at it. No matter if Nicaragua does not complain; it is not for us to violate our laws when Nicaragua does not complain, and execute them when she does complain. Our duty is to go according to law. If Commodore Paulding has conformed to law, lethim be applauded; and if not, let him be condemned. Mr. B. said he might go into a history of the matter, and show that in the first instance Walker was invited to go to Nicaragua; that he accepted the invitation, became a citizen of that country, and was lawfully elected President; that he was taken out of the country by one of our payal officers and the transfer men in the difference of the contended of the province of the case of Gov. Kossuth, who had been invited into the Senate chamber to show himself off a year or two ago; that gentleman act driven made to a planet or two ago; that gentleman act driven here after material aid to replace himself. Thus was just the case of Gen. Walker; and while one was glorified the above the matter and the replace himself. Thus was just the case of Gen. Walker; and while one was glorified the above transition of the very two silinged in a the case of Gen. Walker; and while one was glorified the aso of Gen. Walker; and while one was glorified the asso dent; that he was taken out of the country by one of dent; that he was taken out of the country by one of our naval officers, and that patriotic men in the dif-ferent States had volunteered to go and assist him to snatch back the rights which had been wrested from him. But he would not go into that now. For the reasons above stated, and others which he might hereafter have occasion to mention, he could not endorse hereafter have occasion to mention, he could not endorse the document that had just been read. He was exceed-ingly reluctant to dissent from the President, especially in the present condition of our affairs; but he felt bound to express the convictions of his own mind. He admired the speech of the senator from Illinois [Mr. Douglas] in boldly expressing his views, although he differed from every sentiment uttered by that gentleman on the Kan-

Mr. HOUSTON was anxious to have the documents printed because he wanted information on the subject. He would not make any remarks upon the question now, but should avail himself of a future occasion to do so

came up whether the officer who did this act should be censured or punished in any way for it. On that point the President makes an excuse for Commodore Paulding, which is, that the party who had been arrested had been indicted in the United States for an offence against our laws, and, falling to arrest them upon the high seas, the naval officer had arrested them in the performance of the very set they had weditated. Here were two parties who very act they had meditated. Here were two parties who very act they had meditated. Here were two parties who were delinquent. In the first place, there was a band of lawless men who had escaped the vigilance of the police, and gone abroad to levy war, in violation of the laws of the United States, with a nation with whom we were at amity. On the other hand, there was an officer who, through excess of vigilance, had surpassed his instructhe accompanying documents.

The motion to print was agreed to, and on the question of reference a long debate ensued.

Mr. DAVIS took occasion to dissent from some of the arguments contained in the message. He remarked that the President had assumed that the neutrality laws, which required that such expeditions as this should be suppressed, also conferred upon the Executive the power to go beyond the jurisdiction of the United States to saked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should suppress them. This seemed to be the key to the policy. asked? Suppose a punishment more or less severe should be passed upon this officer, what shall be done with the chief offender who has been brought back? Nothing has been done towards bringing him to trial for the offence for which he stands indicted; and the President is demay go out of the jurisdiction of the United States and arrest shall be nunished and you shall be applauded arrest shall be punished and you shall be applauded! To be consistent, they should go further, and propose to restore Gen. Walker to the place from which he was taken. And if it was right to invade Nicaragua, it was equally right to invade New Granada, or Brazil, or any other South American State. Why should we punish the Pawnees or the Apaches for committing depredations upon our citizens, and claim that our citizens shall go abroad with impunity and commit depredations upon the abroad with impunity and commit depredations upon the people of other States? If gentlemen think the principle is right, let them introduce a bill to repeal the neutrality

Mr. SEWARD. It is this: that the crime is altogether

in the offender's being caught; but if he can escape from the United States and reach the country against which the war is to be made, then the act is innocent and Mr. DAVIS. Nobody on this side of the chamber as

erts such a principle as that.

Mr. SEWARD called the attention of the senator to what had been said by his colleague, (Mr. Brown,) that General Walker had violated no law; but the President, on the other hand, thought that he had not only violated

an American citizen to bear arms; and whenever he chose to leave his own country and risk his life and fortune in fighting for the oppressed elsewhere, he had a right to do so. It was upon that principle that the war of 1812 came off; and it was a principle dear to every American heart.

Mr. PUGH thought the principles laid down in the reserver was resituated by the constitution of

message were neither warranted by the constitution of the United States, nor by any statute law of the United States, nor by any principle of the law of nations. The question was not whether Gen. Walker was committing question was not wisconsigned to the formula of the is able. Who made us the avenger of her wrongs? Was Walker committing any crime upon the high seas? What has he done? The senator from New York says that he has made war upon a foreign nation. That is no crime by any law of the United States. It is a crime to set on foot, within the limits of the United States, an expedition against a foreign nation with whom we are at peace, but to go outside of our own limits and make war is no of-fence, either by the neutrality laws or anything else. He did not want to punish any man for an error of judg-ment. If Paulding did right he ought to be rewarded with a medal, just as Captain Ingraham was for violating the neutrality laws in Turkey for a praiseworthy object

mixate the soil of a foreign country for the purpose of arcesting him.

Mr. TOOMBS thought the message contained grave and important errors, and wished to enter his dissent from them. The President, he remarked, dared not defend, while he endeavored to palliate, this outrage upon an American Senate; and he proceeded to examine some of the grounds upon which that palliation was attempted. The President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country; he had assumed that the neutrality laws of the United States had been violated, and that it was his business to enforce them. Mr. T. denied that there was any proof that such was the case; but admitting, for the sake of argument, that it be true, what right has the President to use the army and navy all over the face of the carth.? This was an usurpation of authority, not only for that law was passed, people had a right to do this net, and did do it. The law being passed, made the intention a penal offence. Now, if there was a similar law punishing the intention of collecting men and materials, and going beyond the limits of the United States to fit out an expedition, then the government might get hold of General Walker; but there is no such law.

Mr. B. proceeded to remark that he had as high result of the country in the proposed for the ground supon which that paliation was attempted. The President assumed a question now before the legal tribunals of the country; he had assumed that the neutrality laws of the United States had been violated, and that it was his business to enforce them. Mr. T. denied that there was any proof that such was the case, but admitting for the sake of argument, that it be true, what right has the Presi-dent to use the army and navy all over the face of the earth? This was an usurpation of authority, not only in derogation of law, but in derogation of his oath of of-fice. He must get the authority by law to use any extra-territorial jurisdiction whatever. He could command no popular respect as a vindicator of the laws of the coununless he himself should obey the laws; but, in this case, one law has been violated for the purpose of vindi-

eating another.

Mr. T. proceeded to allude to the case of Gov. Kossuth,

mont, FAULKNER of Virginia, and PETTI of Indiana.

The SPEAKER also announced the appointment of Mr.
Chawrone, of Georgia, on the Committee of Ways and
Means, in place of Mr. Banks, of Massachusetts, resigned,

and of Mr. Taylor, of Louisiana, on the Committee of Claims, in place of Mr. Girburgs, of Ohio, who has been excused from service.

The SPEAKER then stated the business first in order to

be the motion of Mr. Hoesros, of Alabama, to lay on the table the motion of Mr. Washeurse, of Illinois, to re-consider the vote by which the further consideration of the bill to provide for the better security of the lives of passengers on boats propelled in whole or in part by Mr. HOUSTON, of Alabama, withdrew his motion

lay on the table the motion to reconsider, and asked the House to reconsider the vote for the purpose of referring it to the Committee of the Whole on the state of the

Foster, Gwin, Jones, Kennedy, Mallory, Mason, Pugh, Seward, Simmous, and Thomson of New Jersey—22.

After the consideration of executive business the doors were reopened.

Armset of Gen. Walker.

A message was received from the President of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the semantial of the semantial of the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the semantial of the semantial of the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the state of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the state of the United States in the Senate of the United States in answer to a resolution of the Senate requesting him, as far as it may be compatible with the semantial of the state of the United States in the state of the United States and the semantial state of the United States and the semantial state of the United States and the States of the United States

thing intervene to prevent its consideration on that day

6th auditor

After further colloquy,
Mr. WASHBURNE moved that the motion to recondider be laid on the table; which motion was agreed to.
Mr. JONES, of Tennessee, remarking that to morrow would be the 8th of January, moved that when the House

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THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE, ETC.

On motion of Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Pirties, of Missouri, in the chair,) and resumed the consideration of the President's annual message, the question being first on the motion of Mr. Mayrake, of Ten-

mmittee.
Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, moved that the committee rise, so that he could make a motion to terminate the debate on it to-day; which motion was not agreed to—ayes 84, noes 93.

not agreed to—ayes 84, noes 93.

Mr. THAYER, of Massachusetts, said that it was not his intention to address the House upon the technicalities of the neutrality laws and all those topics which had engressed the attention of the House during the last three days, but upon the great question paramount to all others for which everybody was caring—how they should Americanize Central America. It might be a matter of surprise that he passed over two or three questions, and those questions were: first, do we wish to Americanize Central America; second, can we Americanize Central America; and third, shall we Americanize Central America; but he would say that whoever had studied the history of the country, whoever knew the character of the people, knew that these preliminary questions were all answered by the American people. They did wish to Americanize Central America, they could do it, and they would do it. In relation to the manner, the agency, how should they do it? Should they do it legally and fairly, or illegally and unfairly? Should they do it by tarnishing the national honor, or in accordance with the the laws of nations and the laws of the United States? His position was this: They would do it legally. States 7 His position was this: They would do it legally, in accordance with the highest laws of man and Heaven, and by the agency, the power of organized emigration. They could have Americanized that country half a dozen times by this power if there had been no Executive interference with their colonies. They wanted different kinds of neutrality laws from those laws wanted cover and therefore they wanted somewhipe. they had now, and therefore they wanted something which should not be open to misconstruction by the President of the United States. He wanted these neu-trality laws made so plain that every man should know whether he was in the right or wrong, whether he trality laws made so plain that every man should know whether he was in the right or wrong, whether he was violating these law or not; for they all knew that as that kind of emigration which went in colonies must of necessity resemble a military organization, there was great danger that a President with a dim intellect might make a mistake and subject them to vexatious delays, loss, and injury. He contended that there must be some territory opened up for the redundant population of the North, saying that in addition to the population we now have, the financial pressure in the East, in Europe, would send to our shores in the year 1858 not less than half a million of men. In addition to that we had 250,000 of our own men who would change their localities in that time, thus giving 750,000 men to be provided for somewhere, and if they could not have Central America they must have the Indian territory. In conclusion, he submitted an amendment to the resolution calling upon the committee to report, so far as they might be able, as to the present social and political condition of the people of Nicaragua, and whether they invited colonies from the United States to settle among them, and whether the invitation was such as to encourage emigration thither

vitation was such as to encourage emigration thither from the northern States of the confederacy.

Mr. ADRIAN, of New Jersey, said that it had been the policy of the government from its foundation to the present period to cultivate friendly relations with nelghboring States. It was a policy which preserved us from war, and enabled our citizens to pursue their various occupations, and had given rise to our wide commerce. It was a wise and judicious policy adopted by the first President of this great and powerful nation, and it was for the government to determine whether or not that policy should be abandoned, and whether or not another policy should be pursued to interrupt our peaceful relations with other nations. How could these peaceful relations be preserved unless our government took some stringent measures to put a stop to the fitting out of military expeditions to prey upon those who were at peace with us? The President, in his message, had called attention to this subject, and hoped that Congress would give it their serious consideration. In his opinion, the neutrality laws were not sufficient to put a stop to these marauding expeditions. He was not in favor of having the rights of American citizens interfered with by the government, but he denied the right of American citizens to fit out military expeditions against neighboring States with whom we are at peace. He was not willing to allow either civil or military officers to transcend their duties or go beyond the line of their instructions, but there

Mr. WASHBURN, of Maine, then addressed the committee for one hour in opposition to the Lecompton constitution and the extension of slavery: after which

Mr. FAULKNER, of Virginia, said that he did not propose to discuss the topics before the body, but that he desired to avail himself of this occasion to make an appear in behalf of the interests of the country, or at least of that portion of those interests committed to his care. The standing committees of the House had been organized and ready to proceed to business for nearly a month, but were unable to proceed to the consideration of one single one of those great measures of national policy which demanded sence of all official information upon the very point under discussion, retarded materially the public business. Every gentleman must be aware that there was not one single hour consumed in this discussion that was not only time fooled away, but time so used as to impede the public inthat we had one of our Territories in a condition of armed rebellion against the general government, and that but comparatively a small force had been sent to that Territory, which was locked up in the mountains, incapable of reaching the seat of rebellion. The President shad called upon Congress for additional force—for four new regiments. These regiments should be authorized in this month of January; otherwise, it would be impossible to have them fully organized by the month of May, and yet the Committee on Military Affairs was unable to act upon any of those measures thus demanded by the exigencies of the country. This debate stood in the way of the whole business of the country. It was certainly the rule of the body that a committee had no power to originate matters of legislation not referred to them; and unless the President's message was referred to them; and unless the President's message was referred to the various committees, how could they act upon it.

The committee, without taking any action upon the

nessage, rose, and the House resumed its session.

Mr. J. GLANCY JONES, of Pennsylvania, moved that when the House again went into committee and resumed the consideration of the President's message, debate upon it should terminate in one hour thereafter; pending the question on which,

Mr. GROW, of Pennsylvania, moved that the House adjourn; which motion was agreed to—ayes 88, nays 47. And then, at 4 o'clock, the House adjourned till Mon-